

Lawrence, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1856.

Letter from Capt. Walker.

We gave two weeks ago the letter of Col. Titus to the *St. Louis Republican*, in relation to Capt. WALKER. The reply of the latter we find in the *St. Louis Democrat*, and publish it as a contrast with the other. The style and language of the two letters shows the character of the two men. One is made up of bluster, bravado and billingsgate; is, in short, a reflex of the author's mind; whilst the other denotes the gentleman.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Oct. 25th, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MO. DEMOCRAT:—SIR:—In the *Republican* of the 16th inst., is a communication, over the signature of "H. T. Titus," in which my name is made to figure. If Col. Titus had not placed himself as the undoubted author of this letter, I should never have supposed it was written by him.

I have but little cause to respect Col. Titus as a man of honor, or as one entertaining generous sentiments, but I had supposed that his desire to appear as a man occupying a reputable position, would have restrained him from putting his name to a communication like that. This, however, I will leave to him and his friends. It does me no harm. With those who know me it will appear worse than folly, and with those who do not know me, I leave them, with a few explanations, to the exercise of their judgments.

I have been raised a humble farmer, and have known no other life than that of industry. My habits were formed among the farmers of Pennsylvania.—I lived a farmer in Ohio, and came to Kansas Territory as one, and settled down with my family, on a claim about four miles from Leocompton. I built me a house, in which my family lived, and had under cultivation about twenty acres of land. I had but little to commence on, and looked with hope to the future for a competency for myself and family, from a fertile soil and the ample reward therefrom, to industry and frugality, peace and quiet were to me everything.

When the question arose, as to whether this should be a Free State or Slave State, I, as a matter of course, being a laboring man, preferred the former. I was opposed to the manner in which the Legislature was chosen here, and was opposed to the laws passed by it, but I am unconscious of ever having violated any of those laws, except those which interdict the freedom of speech—a right guaranteed to me by the Constitution of the United States.

During the excitement in this country, every person was forced to take sides. My choice was with the Free State party, and I do not intend to speak here of the causes of this necessity. It is sufficient that it existed.—No person knows better than Col. Titus, the grounds of the exasperation I was made to feel. We never acted but in self-defense, and that we banded together for this purpose, was in consequence of the organized bands of the other side. That we ever attacked, was with the sole view of warding off an attack—by trying to disperse those who had assembled to do us mischief. That Col. Titus was especially offensive to the Free State party, was attributable to his brutal inhumanity towards them. He had an inebriate Governor to countenance him in it, and it was done with impunity.

When Col. Titus' house was attacked, it was with the full determination of taking his life—information had been first received that Mrs. Titus had gone to the States. His house, although it was the home of twenty or thirty, who were then those of the most characterless men in the Territory, was attacked and successfully. After some firing, in which both parties suffered, Col. Titus' party surrendered. Col. Titus was found concealed in a closet; he was brought out, and seeing me he appealed to me for protection.

Although he had less right to appeal to me for protection—as he had offered \$500 for my head, prior to this—than any other man in the crowd, still he did so. I could not see any man, wounded and bloody, as he was, appeal to me under such circumstances, without aiding him, if I could. I took Col. Titus under my charge, at an imminent risk to myself. The Free State party seemed unrelenting in their determination. I succeeded in getting him from amongst them, and took him to the stable, where I quieted his apprehensions by my promise that I would protect him. Whilst I was thus engaged, his house was set on fire, and if he does not know that it was against my wish, he knows that it was without my agency. He was taken to Lawrence as a prisoner, in the only vehicle we had at our command. Here he was tried by a committee appointed for the purpose, and after a careful investigation into his previous conduct, he was sentenced to die, and he knows it was through my earnest effort in his favor, that his life was spared, and that he was restored to liberty. So much for the relations between Col. Titus and myself.

The charm, he thinks, most potent to injure me, is to denounce me as an Abolitionist. This is generally successful. If slavery is never interfered with until I trouble myself about it, it bids fair to endure for a time. In Kansas, where I expect to live, and my children after me, I shall do what I can to make it a free State, but to do that I will never lend a hand to what is not right—right in the sense of the strictest morals. But in self defense, for the protection of my home, I will bear me as stoutly as a right arm, nerved by labor, will permit. My home has been invaded, and indignities thrust upon me that would justify any man in pursuing the course I have pursued. I am satisfied with what I have done, and I will do the same again when the same causes excite me to it.

I trust Col. Titus will not give himself too much uneasiness about the attempt of any person to put him on an equality with me. If that attempt were likely to be successful, I would here enter a solemn protest myself. Col. Titus should be careful how he attacks private character. He is not above reproach himself, and the life of adventure that he has lead, ought to make him very forbearing. I have too much self-respect to bandy epithets with him. I understand he is, on the eve of departure for Nicaragua. Should he, at the times should

make it necessary, I would be happy to treat him again as I have treated him, not as he has treated me.

Col. Titus' free use of dirty epithets, he is welcome to. They were not thought to be *gentle* amongst those with whom I was raised.

I beg you will give this letter an insertion in the *Missouri Democrat*, together with the letter of Col. Titus.—The *Republican* is so unreasonable and one-sided in its representations of matters in this Territory, that I doubt if it would publish my letter, although it is simply in defence against a personal attack that it has given publicity to.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL WALKER.

Changing Front.

"Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, WHITE or black. The great evil of Northern free society is, that it is burdened with a servile class of MECHANICS and LABORERS, unfit for self government, and yet clothed with the attributes and powers of citizens. Master and slave is a relation in society as necessary as that of parent and child; and the Northern States will yet have to introduce it. Their theory of free government is a delusion."—*S. C. Standard*.

How do our "Mechanics and Laborers" relish such a doctrine? Are they willing to spread such tenets over Kansas and its contiguous Territory? If the white people of the South could read, and knew what their masters said about them, they would rise in their strength, assert their rights, and do away with slavery and the privileged classes forever. Only 350,000 slaveholders, including men, women and children, in fifteen of the United States thus lord it over 5,000,000 of their own fellow citizens, and also over 11,000,000 of citizens in the nominally free States.

Here we see the force and power of promptness. The slaveholder always goes armed, and has made up his mind to shoot down, or to kill instantly, whoever or whatever opposes him.—One decided man of this kind is equal to ten men who hesitate, and doubt, and are undecided how to act. Slaveholders are not cool and courageous, but impulsive and daring. And it is this sudden and impulsive action that gives them such power over their cool and quiet neighbors. They may utter sentiments derogatory of labor, and of laborers—they may say that white men who labor, are no better than beasts, and ought to be treated like them. The chances are, that the poor white men of the South will never read; and if they should, their habits of submissiveness are such, they will resent it, only by wishing they were in a free State.

The whole South is changing front on the subject of slavery. A few years ago Church and State admitted it to be a great wrong. Now hear the *Richmond Examiner* :—

"Human experience shows the universal success of slave society, and the universal failure of free society, as unavailing, because the former were precluded from employing it, by admitting slavery in the abstract to be wrong.—The defence of mere negro slavery involved them in still greater difficulty. The laws of all the Southern States justifies the holding white men in slavery, provided that through the mother they are descended, however remotely, from a negro slave. The bright mulattoes, according to their theory, are wrongfully held in slavery.

"The line of defense, however, is changed now, and the North is completely cornered, and dumb as an oyster. The South now maintains that slavery is right, natural and necessary. It shows that all divine and almost all human authority justifies it. The South further charges, that the little experiment of free society in Western Europe has been, from the beginning, a cruel failure, and that symptoms of failure are abundant in our North. While it was far more obvious that negroes be slaves than whites—for they are only fit to labor; not to direct—yet the principle of slavery is in itself right, and does not depend upon difference of complexion. Difference of race, of lineage, of language, of habits and customs, all tend to render the institution more natural and durable; and although slaves have been generally white, still the masters and slaves have generally been of different national descent. Moses and Aristotle, the earliest historians, are both authorities in favor of the difference of race, but not of color."

Let the Irish and Germans note this.

The *Louisville Courier* has a letter from "A Kentuckian Down East," from which we make the following extract. Please make a note of it.

"No State can boast of the same amount of enterprise, intelligence and public spirit, as Massachusetts, and no city has done half so much as Boston. I find here more learning, more industry and more of every thing that adds to the greatness and glory of America than I find in half the Southern States put together. No child is allowed to grow up to manhood without an education; if his parents are poor he is educated at the expense of the State; if he is an orphan, he is not only educated, but he is also taught a trade, and to prevent truant boys from growing up vagabonds, a committee is appointed whose duty it is to ascertain who and where they are, that they may be properly cared for. * * * * * Everybody in New England is for Fremont. Here and there you will find a sick Buck or a Fillmourner, but not enough to count. From appearances, Col. Fremont will get every Northern State, unless it be New York which may possibly go for Fillmore. Buchanan can get the rest and be beaten, and the South will go to the devil or dissolution, or both."

SOUTHERN EMIGRANTS FOR KANSAS.—The *Bellville Advocate* of October 29th says :—

"A number of wagons loaded with emigrants have passed through Belleville during the past week. They are mostly from Tennessee, bound to Kansas and Nebraska. They go on their own hook with no Buford or Atchison to lead them, and are mostly opposed to bringing Slavery into their new homes."